

Kirkby-in-Ashfield
Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

For 1911,

BY

JOHN MACKENZIE,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

East Kirkby :

Printed by A. Moore, at the Phoenix Works, Cemetery Road.

Kirkby-in-Ashfield Urban District Council.

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Assistant-Overseer :

PERCY CUPIT

REPORT.



**To the Chairman and Members of the
Kirkby-in-Ashfield
Urban District Council.**



GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my 16th Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of your District.

The Report is, as is customary, divided into three parts.

The first part is taken up with tables and calculations showing the total births and birth-rate and the total deaths and death-rate. The Ward statistics have been

carefully prepared, so that by the aid of these tables comparisons may be made at a glance with preceding years.

The preparation of these tables naturally involves a great amount of time, but this is necessary to make the Report as explicit as possible, showing :—

- (a) Births, males and females, occurring quarterly in each Ward for a certain period of years.
- (b) Deaths at all ages, males and females, occurring quarterly in each Ward.

A table is also included showing deaths from all causes during the year.

All calculations are based on the census return of the population taken in April, from which we are able to gain more reliable statistical information than by estimated figures.

Part II. deals with Infantile Mortality, Zymotic Diseases, Phthisis, etc., etc.

The tables in this part of the Report will show that Infantile Mortality is greater at some seasons of the year than others, particularly in a hot summer as experienced last year, Diarrhœa being responsible for a large number of deaths during August and September.

Tables are designed showing the prevalence of Zymotic Diseases and infectious disease occurring in each month, the same as they occur in each Ward. There are also tables showing deaths occurring in each month from this class of disease, also deaths as they occur in each Ward.

Part III is intended to deal with the Sanitary circumstances of the district, in which sanitary improvements and defects must be recorded.

The Local Government Board require certain information, which may appear like a yearly repetition to you, regarding the physical features, etc., of the district, viz.:—

The Urban District is divided into three Wards for administrative purposes. The surface is undulating and irregular; the soil to the east and south is porous loam with sandy and gravelly subsoil over strata of red sandstone and strata of clay; to the west the soil is mostly strong heavy land over magnesian limestone. The higher portions of the district are about 600 feet above sea level; surface and spring waters drain along the slopes and combine to form the river Erewash which has its source in the district.

The district is traversed by three railways and another is in course of construction. Two main roads run through the district, one is under the control of the County Council and another under the Urban District Council. The chief industries are coal mining, railway labour, farming, and hosiery manufacture.

PART I.

Vital
Statistics
1911.

The population of the Urban area as shown by the Census taken in April, 1911, is 15,379. This is taken as a correct basis on which to work the tables of statistics which follow for the year.

	East	West	South
	Ward	Ward	Ward
Occupied houses	1456	923	819
Population	7015	4581	3782

Inhabited Houses	Uninhabited Houses	Total
3198	73	3271

Birth-rate.

Five hundred and twenty-seven births were registered equivalent to an annual birth-rate of 34·2 per 1000 of the population, occurring quarterly as follows :—

					Illegitimate			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
1st Quarter	...	74	...	38	...	3	...	2
2nd Quarter	...	65	...	78	...	5	...	3
3rd Quarter	...	62	...	64	...	3	...	2
4th Quarter	...	64	...	57	...	2	...	5
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	265		237		13		12	
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	

Totals 1910	...	274	231	6	10
„ 1909	...	297	261	7	14
„ 1908	...	264	262	7	11
„ 1907	...	249	267	12	7
„ 1906	...	250	247	10	6
„ 1905	...	259	236		
„ 1904	...	281	240		
„ 1903	...	244	251		
„ 1902	...	239	227		
„ 1901	...	214	215		

One hundred and sixty five deaths were recorded in the Urban District, giving an annual death-rate of 10·7 Death-rate. per 1000 of the population. To this must be added seven deaths occurring in hospitals, etc., beyond the parish, of people who belonged to this parish, making a total of 172 deaths. This number included 3 non-residents which being deducted gives an annual mortality of 10·9 per 1000

		Males		Females		Total
1st Quarter	...	26	...	11	...	37
2nd Quarter	...	11	...	19	...	30
3rd Quarter	...	33	...	25	...	58
4th Quarter	...	22	...	18	...	40
<hr/>						
Totals 1911	...	92		73		165
„ 1910	...	118		95		
„ 1909	...	113		87		
„ 1908	...	92		102		
„ 1907	...	83		30		
„ 1906	...	85		93		
„ 1905	...	86		76		
„ 1904	...	104		74		
„ 1903	...	69		85		
„ 1902	...	90		86		

Infantile
deaths and
death-rate.

Seventy infants died under one year of age, giving an infantile death-rate of 132·8 per 1000 births against 145·8 in 1910. Of the 70 deaths premature birth was the cause of death in 21 cases.

Ward infantile death-rate :—

		East Ward	West Ward	South Ward
1911	...	152·5	107·7	129·0
1910	...	136·5	177·6	125·0
1909	...	114·1	167·5	111·9

Deaths at 1
year and
under 5.

There were 22 deaths over one year and under five. From the total number of deaths, 165, there were 92 who succumbed before reaching the age of five; this is equal to 557·5 per 1000.

Deaths
between
5 and 25.

Five deaths occurred between the age of five and fifteen and ten deaths were registered between fifteen and twenty-five, i.e., 15 deaths during the years of adolescence, equivalent to 90·9 per 1000 deaths or 9 per cent.

Deaths
between
25 and 65.

Thirty-three died between the age of 25 and 65 years, equivalent to 200 per 1000 deaths or 20 per cent.

Deaths over
65 years.

Twenty-five deaths are registered at 65 years and over, equivalent to 151·1 per 1000 deaths and 15·1 per cent. Of these no fewer than 16 had considerably exceeded the allotted span of 70 years.

TABLE I.

Showing births in Wards :—

	East Ward	West Ward	South Ward	Totals
1st Quarter ...	49	39	29	117
2nd Quarter ...	67	44	40	151
3rd Quarter ...	64	36	31	131
4th Quarter ...	56	48	24	128
Totals 1911...	236	167	124	527
Totals 1910...	249	152	120	
Totals 1909...	254	191	134	
Totals 1908...	226	179	138	
Totals 1907...	236	165	134	
Totals 1906...	237	158	118	
Totals 1905...	211	161	123	
Totals 1904...	238	122	161	
Totals 1903...	212	146	137	
Totals 1902...	204	129	133	
Totals 1901...	169	125	135	

Ward Birth-rate for :—

1911	...	44·7	...	31·7	...	22·7
1910	...	32·3	...	30·8	...	27·4
1909	...	33·5	...	38·8	...	30·7

Birth-rate for the last 10 years for whole district :—

1911	...	34·2	per 1000 of the population			
1910	...	30·6	”	”	”	”
1909	...	34·3	”	”	”	”
1908	...	33·0	”	”	”	”
1907	...	33·3	”	”	”	”
1906	...	32·7	”	”	”	”
1905	...	34·2	”	”	”	”
1904	...	37·8	”	”	”	”
1900	...	39·1	”	”	”	”
1902	...	40·4	”	”	”	”

The birthrate for the past five years is lower than the average for the five years preceding.

TABLE II.

Showing deaths at all ages in Wards :—

	East Ward	West Ward	South Ward	Total
1st Quarter ...	17	6	14	37
2nd Quarter ...	18	8	4	30
3rd Quarter ...	27	18	13	58
4th Quarter ...	23	8	9	40
Totals 1911...	85	40	40	165
Totals 1910...	90	71	52	
Totals 1909...	80	76	44	
Totals 1908...	72	68	54	
Totals 1907...	81	41	41	
Totals 1906...	63	63	52	
Totals 1905...	64	50	48	
Totals 1904...	69	47	59	
Totals 1903...	57	52	45	
Totals 1902...	65	61	50	
Totals 1901...	61	55	50	

TABLE III.

Showing deaths under 1 year occurring quarterly in Wards :—

	East Ward	West Ward	South Ward	Premature Birth
1st Quarter ...	7	3	7	4
2nd Quarter ...	6	3	1	5
3rd Quarter ...	15	8	6	4
4th Quarter ...	8	4	2	7
Totals 1911...	36	18	16	20
Totals 1910...	34	27	15	
Totals 1909...	29	32	15	
Totals 1908...	30	27	19	
Totals 1907...	30	17	13	
Totals 1906...	26	28	17	
Totals 1905...	24	21	18	
Totals 1904...	39	22	25	
Totals 1903...	24	12	19	
Totals 1902...	28	28	25	
Totals 1901...	25	25	22	

PART II.

TABLE IV.

Showing Notifiable Zymotic Diseases occurring in each month :—

		Scarlet fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid fever	Puerperal fever	Erysipelas	Small-pox	Membranous Croup	Chicken-pox	Cerebro spinal fever	Phthisis, Reg. '08
January	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
March	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	—	...
April	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
June	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
August	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
September	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
October	...	7	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	3	1	1	...	10	...	1	...	...	...
December	...	...	2	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Totals 1911...		30	6	7	2	28	...	1	...	...	6
Totals 1910...		38	4	16	1	14	...	...	...	...	2
Totals 1909...		19	10	6	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
Totals 1908...		40	1	15	2	23	...	...	...	...	...
Totals 1907...		68	8	10	1	28	...	...	...	1	...
Totals 1906...		120	13	27	2	23	...	...	...	...	...
Totals 1905...		98	8	38	2	20	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE V.

Showing notifiable Zymotic Diseases occurring in each Ward :—

	East Ward	West Ward	South Ward
Diphtheria ...	2	2	2
Erysipelas ...	9	8	11
Scarlet fever ...	6	21	3
Typhoid fever ...	3	3	1
Puerperal fever	1	...	1
Phthisis ...	3	...	3
Totals 1911...	24	34	21
Totals 1910...	39	10	16
Totals 1909...	8	17	25
Totals 1908...	31	30	20
Totals 1907...	68	24	24
Totals 1906...	60	90	35
Totals 1905...	44	72	45

TABLE VI.

Showing deaths from Zymotic Diseases occurring in each month :—

	Scarlet fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid fever	Zym. Enteritis	Puerperal fever	Whooping Cough	Erysipelas	Measles	Influenza	Cere. spin'l fever	Phthisis (Reg. '08)	Membranous croup
January	1	...	...	...	...
February
March	1	...	...	...
April
May	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
June	3	...
July	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
December	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals 1911	...	1	3	27	...	1	...	1	2	...	6	1
Totals 1910	2	11	...	8	...	24	...	...	3	...
Totals 1909	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	4	...	...	...
Totals 1908	...	1	...	16	1	8	...	...	8	...	...	...
Totals 1907	...	1	4	...	3	...	3	10	...	1	...	...
Totals 1906	1	10	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...
Totals 1905	8	...	7	...	16	3	...	...	...

TABLE VII.

Showing deaths from Zymotic Diseases occurring in each Ward :—

	East Ward	West Ward	South Ward
Zymotic Enteritis	9	10	6
Whooping Cough	...	1	...
Typhoid Fever ...	2	1	...
Measles ...	...	...	1
Influenza ...	2	...	...
Phthisis (Reg. '08)	5	...	1
Membranous croup	1	...	...
Diphtheria ...	...	...	1
Totals 1911...	19	12	9
Totals 1910...	19	11	19
Totals 1909...	3	6	1
Totals 1908...	15	11	8
Totals 1907...	13	4	5
Totals 1906...	9	10	1
Totals 1905...	13	12	9

Infantile Mortality.

During the year 1911, 70 deaths were recorded of children under one year of age. This gives an Annual Mortality of 132·8 per 1000 births. This is an improvement on last year, when the number of deaths was 76, and the rate 145·8 per 1000 births. It compares favourably with the rate for the preceding five years, although considerably in excess of the rate for 1907, which was only 112·1 per 1000 births. During the months of July, August and September there was an epidemic of Zymotic Enteritis which caused the death of 14 infants. A large proportion of these were bottle-fed babies.

The Council have, with the consent of the Local Government Board, adopted the Notification of Births Act. In pursuance of this a Lady Health Visitor was appointed on November 7th last, and took up her duties on November 20th. A considerable improvement in the matter of feeding and cleanliness of the children should result.

Zymotic Diseases.

There were 80 cases of infectious disease notified against 65 last year. The cases occurred in the Wards as follows :—

		East Ward	West Ward	South Ward
1911	...	26	34	20
1910	...	39	10	16
1909	...	9	18	29

Scarlet fever

Thirty cases of Scarlatina were notified. These occurred in the Wards as follows :—

		East Ward	West Ward	South Ward
1911	...	6	21	3
1910	...	29	5	4
1909	...	2	9	8

The cases were scattered throughout the year with the exception of the summer months, only one case occurring in July and none in June or August. There were 7 cases in October and 5 in January. The actual figures are shown in Table IV. Most of the cases were mild and no deaths occurred. Secondary cases occurred in two houses. It will be noticed that the West Ward suffered most in regard to this disease.

Measles

The district was very free from this disease. Only one fatal case occurred in the South Ward. The child was between one and two years old.

Diarrhoea

Twenty-seven deaths were registered from Diarrhoea and Enteritis. Of these 17 were under one year. Six were between 1 and 2 years. Four adults also died of it, one between 25 and 45 years; one between 45 and 65 years and two over 65 years of age.

Practically the whole of the seventeen babies who died under one year were bottle-fed. The majority of the bottles are those with the rubber tube and this rarely gets washed. Owing to the great heat experienced last summer the milk speedily became sour and contaminated by flies. As will be seen from Table VI three deaths occurred in July, fourteen in August, and eight in September with one each in October and November.

They occurred in the Wards as follows :—

		East Ward	West Ward.	South Ward
1911	...	9	12	5
1910	...	7	3	1
1909	...	0	2	0

Three deaths were registered from this complaint all ^{Gastritis} under one year.

Two deaths occurred from Influenza, one between 15 ^{Influenza} and 25 years, and the other between 45 and 65 years.

Two cases were notified and reported to the County Medical Officer, one occurring in the South Ward, and the ^{Puerperal} other in the East Ward. The latter case proved fatal. ^{fever}

Seven cases were notified, with three deaths. They ^{Typhoid} occurred as follows :— ^{fever}

		East Ward	West Ward	South Ward
1911	...	3	3	1
1910	...	2	3	1
1909	...	0	3	3

Ages, one between 1 and 5 years, one between 5 and 15, four between 25 and 45 years, and one between 45 and 65 years of age.

The following table shows the nature of the sanitary conveniences

Houses with	w.c.'s	pails	privies	Total
East Ward ...	0	3	0	3
West Ward ...	1	2	0	3
South Ward	0	0	1	1

The three cases in the East Ward were situated in (*a*) Edward Street, (*b*) Unity Street, (*c*) Cemetery Road.

(*a*) The Edward Street case occurred in a house with a pail closet. The man went to Blackpool in September and the disease developed on his return.

(*b*) The case in Unity Street occurred in a house with a pail closet, but the surroundings were good, the yard being asphalted and the drainage new.

(*c*) The case in Cemetery Road was also in a house with a pail closet, but here again the drainage was new lately, and the surroundings clean.

The three cases in the West Ward were situated in (*a*) The Hill, (*b*) Park Street, (*c*) Davison's yard.

(*a*) The Hill case occurred in a house with a water closet. The patient went to Skegness on August 10th and returned August 19th. The first symptoms showed themselves on September 6th.

(*b*) The case in Park Street was in a young child. Here there was a pail closet, and the surroundings were good.

(*c*) In the Davison's Yard case the drainage was good, and the pail closet nearly new.

There was only one case in the South Ward. This occurred in Fisher Street, Nuncargate. The man went to Blackpool on August 5th, came home on August 14th, took to his bed on August 24th. He was taken to Basford Fever Hospital. The house was furnished with a midden privy, which is being attended to.

From the above account it will be seen that three cases were imported. Two from Blackpool and one from Skegness, and the remaining four arose in the district. The methods of prevention were the same as last year. The cases were carefully isolated, and the secreta were daily removed in Typhoid pails.

Six cases of Diphtheria and one case of Membranous Croup were notified. One case of Diphtheria and the Membranous Croup case died. Ages, two between 1 and 5, and four cases between 5 and 15 years. The child who died of Membranous Croup was 4 years old and the case occurred in the East Ward in a clean house.

They occurred in the Wards as follows :—

		East Ward	West Ward	West Ward
1911	...	2	2	2
1910	...	0	2	2
1909	...	2	1	7

All the cases occurred in clean houses with good drainage. One case which occurred in Mapplewells, Kirkby Woodhouse, was imported. The child went to Pinxton for 3 days in September to the wakes, and was taken ill 5 days after returning home. There was Diphtheria in the village at the time.

Erysipelas

Twenty-eight cases were notified. Ages, two between 1 and 5 years, one between 5 and 15 years, five between 15 and 25, eight between 25 and 45, eight between 45 and 65, and four over 65 years. They occurred in the Wards as follows :—

		East Ward	West Ward	South Ward
1911	...	9	8	11
1910	...	0	7	7
1909	...	4	4	6

The cases were for the most part mild and there were no deaths.

Phthisis

Five deaths were registered from Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis), and nine from other Tuberculous diseases. For this year Phthisis is notifiable under the Public Health (Tuberculosis, Regulations, 1908, for pauper cases, and also under Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911, for cases in Hospitals. For the year 1912, commencing on January 1st, every case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis has to notified. The deaths occurred in Wards as follows :—

		East Ward	West Ward	South Ward
Phthisis	...	3	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases		5	2	2

As regards the sex of the Phthisical cases, 4 were males and one female.

As regards the ages :—

Males.

One tailor, aged 54.

One miner, aged 32.

One miner, aged 27.

One child, aged 13.

Females.

One married woman, aged 44.

Under the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908, six cases have been notified. Ages, five cases between 25 and 45 years, and one case over 65 years. Three were in the East Ward and three in the South Ward.

Under the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911, two cases were notified to the Medical Officer of Health from the General Hospital, Nottingham. These two cases were notified also by their own medical attendants in the district.

Non-Zymotic Diseases.

Cancer

Six deaths were registered from all forms of Malignant Disease; one case between 25 and 45, three cases between 45 and 65 and two cases over 65 years of age.

Respiratory organs

Twenty-two deaths were registered from Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, namely :—Bronchitis 5, Broncho-Pneumonia 5, Pneumonia 10. Other diseases 2. The ages at which death occurred were, under 1 year, ten, between 1 and 2 years two, between 25 and 45 one, between 45 and 65 three, and over 65 years two cases.

		East Ward	West Ward	South Ward
1911	...	12	4	6
1910	...	16	16	12

As will be seen from a comparison of the figures with those of last year, the number of deaths is only half. This can be accounted for by the fact that there was no epidemic of Measles, and very few cases of Whooping-Cough, followed by Broncho-Pneumonia.

Heart disease

Twelve deaths were registered from various diseases of the heart, one between 5 and 15, three between 25 and 45, two between 45 and 65, and six over 65 years old.

	East Ward	West Ward	South Ward
Nephritis or Bright's disease	6	4	2

Three deaths were registered from this cause.

Violent deaths

There were 5 violent deaths. Three due to accidents, one died of exposure and shock, and one baby was suffocated owing to being overlaid.

There were no suicides.

Convulsions

There were seven deaths registered, all under 1 year,

There were ten deaths due to this cause, all being
under 1 year of age. Wasting

There were twenty-four deaths registered from other
diseases, occurring in Wards as follows :— Unclassified
causes

East Ward	West Ward	South Ward
11	6	7

Seven inquests were held. Verdicts :—

Heart failure.	Inquests
Suffocation due to overlaying.	
Natural causes, viz.: Heart failure.	
Accidentally crushed.	
Exposure and shock.	
Accidentally killed by a traction engine.	
Disease and abscess of kidney caused by injuries received at work.	

PART III.

Paving of yards and courts

Under the Council's Bye-laws, No. 63, a large number of yards have during the year been paved with asphalt: there are still some under notice to be done; on the whole this work may be said to be proceeding satisfactorily.

Private street works act.

In the East Ward two new streets, Welbeck Street and Clumber Street, have been completed. No further work under this Act has been done in the West Ward, or South Ward. The streets referred to in my last report are still in need of attention.

Water supply

Fortunately during the hot dry summer which was of a phenomenal character, the district did not suffer from any shortage of water supply, as was the case with some of our neighbours. The district is supplied from the Council's own works, except Edward Street and Alexandra Street, which are supplied from the Butterley Company's Waterworks, and Portland Row from the Basford Rural District Council main.

During the year the Council have erected an additional pumping plant, which will act in duplicate with the original plant, and so secure a constant supply to the district.

Cowsheds

All the Cowsheds in the district have been inspected by the Sanitary Inspector and the Medical Officer of Health systematically during the year.

The requirements of the Bye-laws have in most cases now been complied with, with regard to air space, ventilation, light, and flooring; in a few cases the work of improving the cowsheds is in hand.

The work of educating the cowkeeper to the necessity of ventilation has been no light task, and is still by no means complete. Having the idea that "the cow must be kept warm" he has times many been found to have stopped up all sources of ventilation to keep the animal warm, but overlooks the fact that he is compelling the poor beast to breathe impure air over and over again, and thereby encourages the spread of tuberculosis, if perchance he has an animal suffering from that disease, and must of necessity impair the health of the cattle.

There are about 50 cowkeepers in the district, a register of which is kept by the Sanitary Inspector, with reference to the airspace, ventilation, light, and general sanitary arrangements.

On an average there are about 250 cows from which the milk supply is derived in addition to a quantity which is imported from other districts.

There are no dairies in the district, purveyors taking the milk direct from the cowkeepers and distributing it to their customers.

With a view to obtaining a milk supply as pure as possible, also with a view to the prevention of tubercle bacilli being conveyed by means of milk from beast to man, a Veterinary Inspector has been appointed to examine all milk cows twice a year. During last year in company with the Sanitary Inspector he examined 252 cows and found 6 of them to be in a condition that required their milk being eliminated from the milk supply; these six cows were removed.

Veterinary
inspection

The fact of having a veterinary inspection of milk-producing cows will have an excellent moral effect on the milk supply ; cowkeepers will find that it will not be profitable to keep unhealthy animals, even though such animals may produce a large quantity of milk, as is sometimes the case, the Council having power to prohibit the sale for human food of the milk from a cow found to be suffering from tuberculosis.

Slaughter
houses

Precise information is required by the Local Government Board as to the inspection of meat, number of slaughter-houses, whether visited at the time of slaughtering, and how many carcasses, or parts of carcasses were found to be unfit for food.

There are now 18 slaughter-houses, in the Urban District.

East Ward	West Ward	South Ward
6	4	8

These slaughter-houses are licensed by the Council annually.

One slaughter-house in Pond Street for which licence was withheld on account of insanitary conditions, has now been closed.

The slaughter-houses are visited at the time of slaughter.

One whole carcase and a part of carcase were found to be tuberculous and destroyed.

Privy
accommodation

There are about 270 water closets, and 2,900 pail closets ; the rest are midden privies

House
scavenging

The scavenging of the whole district is done by the Council's own workmen.

The method of doing the work cannot be said to be satisfactory ; the refuse is wheeled in barrows from the ashpits and dumped into the streets, from whence it is carted away. Whilst the refuse lies in the roadway it creates a public nuisance, dust, filthy paper and all manner of rubbish is blown about the district, and the matter is often of a most offensive and even dangerous character. This system of scavenging should be abolished and a cleaner method adopted as I have recommended to you in my monthly report of June 26th, 1911, when you decided to adopt the system recommended (i.e., carrying out refuse in skips or hoppers and depositing same direct into covered carts), in Alexandra Street and Edward Street to obtain a comparison of cost of the two systems. Whatever the cost, the present system should not be continued.

I have previously drawn your attention to the necessity for the provision of a refuse destructor, the need for this becomes greater every year and the question should receive your attention.

Refuse
destructor

Recreation grounds have been established in the West and South Wards ; that portion of Fisher's Quarry taken over by the Council for recreation purposes has been fenced round and the Bungalow is in course of erection. In connection with the Bungalow the Council have very wisely decided to lay water from their own mains to the building thereby ensuring a pure and wholesome supply to all visitors to the place. The drainage is also to be connected to the main sewer.

Recreation
grounds

Under the Housing and Town Planning Act, nine houses have been taken down and reconstructed, great improvements have been effected in five other houses and

Housing and
town-planning
act

closing orders have been issued and become operative in the case of four houses ; the question of others at present stands adjourned.

**Factory and
workshops act**

The factories and workshops have been visited regularly and inspected with regard to their sanitary fitness.

One bakehouse in Victoria Road previously reported on, has been abolished and a new modern type erected in its stead on Vernon Road.

We have a large and varying quantity of outworkers in the district ; owing to the absence of any epidemic, this work has not been interfered with during the year.

Factories 4. Workshops 9. Workplaces 7.

**Notification of
tuberculosis**

The Local Government Board issued an order on 15th November, 1911, for the compulsory notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Special powers are given to Councils under this order in Article ix. (1). For the purposes of these Regulations and of the Poor Law Regulations and of the Hospital Regulations a Council, on the advice of their Medical Officer Health, may supply all such medical or other assistance, and all such facilities and articles as may reasonably be required for the detection of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and for preventing the spread of infection, and for removing conditions favourable to infection, and for that purpose may appoint such officers, do such acts and make such arrangements as may be necessary ; provided that nothing in this sub-division shall be deemed to authorise a Council to take any of the measures herein mentioned at any Poor Law Institution or any Hospital.

(2) A Council, on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health may provide and publish or distribute in the form of placards, handbills or leaflets, suitable summaries of information and instruction respecting Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and the precautions to be taken against the spread of infection from that disease. The order became operative January 1st, 1912.

In certain cases of this disease it is doubtless a local authority should be able to offer sanatorium treatment, and for this purpose the powers of the Public Health Act, 1875, are available. Under these powers a local authority may either themselves provide sanatoria or may contract for the use of such institutions. The spread of this disease can be largely prevented by the patient himself and he should in all cases be instructed to practice elementary precautions both in his own interest and that of society.

A new higher standard elementary school has been erected and opened on Cemetery Road, which will relieve the overcrowding which occurred in the other schools of the district. School accommodation

The Council are at the present time engaged in the consideration of a large scheme for dealing efficiently with the district sewers and re-modeling the outfall works. Sewage

A Public Enquiry held by the Local Government Board on June 9th, 1910, at which a scheme was enquired into, resulted in that scheme being returned by the Local Government Board for amendment. The Engineers, Messrs. Elliott and Brown have amended the scheme

Edward

which now provides for a new pipe track from ~~Frewash~~ Street, East Kirkby, to the outfall works, the substitution of a 12-in. pipe down part of Victoria Road from Park Street, which will stop the flooding of sewage from the manholes in the old mains at The Hill in times of storm, new sewer in Prospect Street and Low Moor Road.

This together with the proposed improvement at the outfall works is estimated to cost £10,400 0s. 0d.

The new scheme is now submitted to the Local Government Board for their approval.

Kirkby
Woodhouse

Nothing has yet been done with regard to the sewerage of Kirkby Woodhouse, although this matter has been reported upon repeatedly. It is of the utmost importance that this question should be dealt with in a satisfactory and permanent manner.

W.C.
accommodation
for new
houses

Your attention is called to the fact that plans are still being passed for new houses with pail closets. The day is long passed for such accommodation in new buildings and I must draw your attention to your powers under the Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1907, Sec. 39 (2), which reads "Within one month after the deposit of any plan by a person intending to erect a new building, the local authority, where there is a sufficient water supply and sewer, may by written notice to that person require the new building to be provided with such number of proper and sufficient water closets and slop closets, or with such one or more of either class of closet as the circumstances of the case may be required.

The adoption of the water carriage system is in the interest of public health, absolutely necessary as far as possible, and I would point out to you that the cost of the conversion of pail closets to water closets falls on the public purse under this Act ; it is in the interest of the public that in future no plans should be passed with pail closets where water closets are practicable.

Water
carriage
system

Gentlemen,

Permit me again to thank you in the name of the Sanitary Officers for the uniform courtesy and kindness you have all at times shewn us.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MACKENZIE.

Summary of work done in the Sanitary Inspector's Department during the year 1911:—

DWELLINGHOUSES—			Informal Notices	Legal Notices by authority of Council	Nuisances abated after Notice	In statu quo
Insanitary	...	...	23	10	23	...
Overcrowding	...	...	...	5	5	...
Privies and Ashpits	...	...	45	...	45	...
Defective Pail Closets	...	...	71	...	71	...
Defective Drainage	...	...	38	1	38	...
Yards to be paved	...	...	...	21	13	9

The number of houses disinfected after infectious disease (including Phthisis), is 51.

Under the Housing and Town Planning Act 9 houses have been practically reconstructed, and 5 other dwellings have been greatly improved as to light, air-space, ventilation, paving, damp-courses and water supply.

All new drains have been tested by either smoke or water test and the defects revealed have in each case been remedied.

The paving of yards or open spaces has been kept in hand, and a large number of houses have had the yards completed, others are in hand and the work is being carried out.

All cowsheds are systematically inspected as to cleanliness, light, ventilation, and general condition, and the greater portion are now kept in a satisfactory manner.

On the recommendation of the Council's Veterinary Inspector, 6 cows were taken off the milk supply owing to their unhealthy condition, out of over 250 cows examined.

Appendix.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics for whole District during 1911 and previous years

Year	Population esti- mated to middle of each year	Births			Total Deaths in District		Deaths of non- residents regis- tered in district	Deaths of resi- dents registered beyond district	Total Deaths belonging to the District		
		Un- corrected Number	Number	Rate	Number	Rate			Under 1	Rate	At all ages No. Rate
1906	15673	513	...	32.7	178	11.9	...	10	71	138.4	188 11.9
1907	16052	535	...	33.3	163	10.1	...	7	60	112.1	170 10.5
1908	16442	543	...	33.0	194	11.8	...	8	66	139.9	199 12.1
1909	16834	579	...	34.3	187	11.1	...	13	76	131.2	200 11.8
1910	17000	521	...	30.6	207	12.1	2	8	76	145.5	213 12.5
1911	15379	527	528	34.2	165	10.7	3	7	70	132.8	169 10.9

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1911.

Notifiable Diseases	Cases notified in whole District.										Total cases notified in each locality			Total cases rem'v'd to Hospl.
	At all ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upward	East Ward	West Ward	South Ward			
Diphtheria ...	7	...	3	4	5	...	...	...	3	2	2	...
Erysipelas ...	28	...	2	1	2	8	8	4	9	8	11	...		
Scarlet Fever ...	30	...	13	14	...	1	...	...	6	21	3	...
Enteric Fever ...	7	...	1	1	...	4	1	...	3	3	1	1		
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Phthisis, Reg. '08	6	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	3	...	3	2
Phthisis, Reg. '11	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	82	...	19	20	8	21	9	5	25	34	21	3		

TABLE III.
Causes of, and ages at, death during 1911.

Causes of Death	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages									
	All ages	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Enteric Fever	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	23
Measles ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Whooping Cough	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Diphtheria	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9
Influenza	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	6
Phthisis	5	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases	9	1	2	...	...	...	1	3	...	18
Cancer ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	70
Bronchitis	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	165
Broncho-Pneumonia	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	10	4	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diarrhæa	27	17	6	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Appendicitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nephritis	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Premature Birth	34	31	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths	5	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	6
Heart Disease	12	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
Convulsions	7	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other defined Diseases	24	3	2	...	2	1	1	4	11	...
All causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Infant Mortality during the year 1911.

Cause of Death										
	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All causes ...	19	10	4	2	35	12	13	7	3	70
Enteritis ...	...	...	1	1	2	2	5	3	2	14
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth ...	16	3	1	1	21	...	...	...	...	21
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	...	...	...	1	6	3	...	...	10
Convulsions	2	3	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	7
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Bronchitis	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	3
Pneumonia	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	7
Suffocation, overlaying	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other causes	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2

Births in the year {legitimate ...502
 illegitimate ... 25

Deaths in the year {legitimate infants ...64
 illegitimate infants... 6

Phthisis: Sanatorium and Hospital Accommodation.

Classes for which accommodation is provided	By whom provided	Do the Sanitary Authority use— (1) their Isolation Hospital, or (2) their Small-pox Hospital for cases of Phthisis?	Do the Sanitary Authority reserve Beds in any Phthisis sanatorium: if so, how many, & in what sanatorium?	Do the Sanitary Authority provide portable open-air Shelters or Tents?
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> (a) Early cases (b) Intermediate cases (c) Advanced cases </div> <div style="font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">}</div> </div>	Nil	No	No	No

Have the Council, or any Private Body, provided a Dispensary. If so, give particulars? No.

RAINFALL

Diameter of Funnel 5 in.

Height of Top

Above ground 1-foot 0-inches

Above Sea Level 132ft. 27in.

TEMPERATURE.

Month	Maxi- mum	Date	Mini- mum	Date	Mean	Difference from average	Frosts in screen	on grass	Relative Humidity at 8 a.m.	Total Depth	Greatest fall in 24 hours	No. of rainy days
										Inches	Inches	Date
January	53'0	26	23'8	19	37'4	+ 0'9	13	27	89'5	1'19	0'40	6
February	56'0	18	13'5	2	39'7	+ 0'7	8	22	83'9	1'25	0'30	21
March	56'8	2	29'4	10	40'5	- 0'2	8	20	86'1	1'63	0'24	12
April	62'6	22	26'5	6	45'7	+ 1'1	5	14	78'6	0'75	0'14	28
May	75'0	27	32'8	9	54'6	+ 3'8	—	5	76'4	1'31	0'79	26
June	79'3	8	35'2	15	57'6	+ 0'8	—	4	72'7	2'51	1'26	24
July	89'4	21	42'8	24	64'0	+ 3'7	—	2	69'1	0'06	0'03	29
August	94'0	9	42'7	17 31	64'7	+ 5'3	—	3	80'9	2'23	0'70	20
September	84'4	8	32'3	22	55'7	+ 0'9	—	16	84'4	1'13	0'39	23
October	61'2	20	26'0	29	47'3	+ 0'5	2	16	89'6	1'93	0'29	4
November	56'2	4	26'3	30	41'2	- 1'4	8	20	89'1	2'16	0'29	11 19
December	52'6	17	28'5	9	40'7	+ 2'9	9	24	93'5	3'78	0'51	13
							53	173		19'93	1'26	Jun. 24

Maximum Temperature 94'0 on August 9th. Minimum Temperature 13'5 on February 2nd.

Mean Temperature 49.09. Difference from average + 1'69.

Total Rainfall 19'93 inches. Difference from average - 6'07. Mean Relative Humidity 82'8.

Total Rainfall taken by Monthly Rain Gauge 19'725 inches.